

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Passing to the first plea, which asserts the right of the Assembly to adjudicate upon the conduct of its members during debate, and to exclude an offending member for such time as it may deem necessary, the speaker stated that the House had no objection or repetition of the motion, their Honors first review a number of decided cases, and then proceed as follows:—"The right of a colonial Assembly to punish its members is undetermined till 1860, when it arose for express decision in the case of Doyle v. Falconer, L. R. 1, P. C. A. 328. There a member of the House of Assembly of the Colony of Victoria, called to the Speaker, said, 'You the devil are you call me to the Speaker, and you are a disgrace to the House.' The member refusing to apologise when called upon, and using further insulting language to the Speaker, as well as to the members of the House, was expelled. The House thereupon 'compelled the House for necessary order, during the pleasure of the

I am your friend, help me and I will help you. If the associated members have allowed a scabworker like this to win the election, you must be scabworkers led by your Crovados than his miners are by the district.

I wish also to contradict Mr. Crovados's statement "That I told him the Lambton miners were willing to go to arbitration, but he refused to accept a statement, but from the first along with the rest of the local degeneration offered to go to arbitration on the Wallenda basis. In reference to Mr. Shannon stating that the district had chosen the miners' union, I wish to state that the miners voted the ballot at Lambton. For strike, 232; against, 73; majority for strike, 160."

This I trust will be sufficient to convince Mr. Shannon and the general public that the miners are not local scabs and that the district has in any way proposed me in trying to come to a settlement.

I am, etc.,
Lambton, Feb. 18. **RALPH GOUNDEY.**

LAW REPORT.

METROPOLITAN QUARTER SESSIONS.

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LAW NOTICES.
COURT. MARRIAGE.

[illegible]

COURT.—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1902.

Stockdale, Ferrette v. Stock, and wife, Nelson, Stockdale, Palmer, Harris and son v. Deacon, Holdsworth v. McGrade, Palmer, Thompson v. Thompson, and wife, Thompson v. Thompson, Thompson v. Thompson v. C. O. Atkey v. Wilkinson, New Zealand Loan Company v. Minnett.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, the body of a man with the greater part of the face blown away was found lying in some trees a short distance from the Auburn police station on the north side of the line. An old-fashioned revolver was lying near the body, and the position of the wounds pointed to a deliberate case of suicide. The remains were conveyed to the Parmanatta Hospital, and an inquest was held later in the day. The coroner was assisted by Mr. J. E. Broom. The evidence showed that the deceased went into the bar at Goff's Hotel, Granville, between 10 and 11 o'clock the previous evening, and purchased two bottles of beer. He then wrote a letter, and made a request subsequently wrote "Burwood" on the margin of a newspaper folded up as if intended to be posted. He also wrote a letter to his wife, and then returned to the bar, where he obtained a few more stamps left the hotel. He was then seen to post what appeared to be a letter at the Granville station, and then set out along the railway line. He was seen to enter the Granville Hotel at 1 o'clock. No more appears to have been seen of him until Saturday morning, when a boy employed in delivering the half of the morning paper, called at the hotel, and found the man lying in the bush. It was lying on its back, and the right hand grasped the pistol, which pointed to the face; the right half of the body was blown away, and the remains were unrecognisable. A broken cap was found on the nipple of the pistol, and near the body was a stick which had evidently been pared down to form a rammer. A banknote, and a few shillings were found in the pockets, and a handkerchief in one of the trousers pockets, but nothing was found which would lead to the identification of deceased. He appeared to be a married man, and was about 40 years of age. At the time of his death was wearing a suspensory bandage, and also had a bandage on the left leg, above the knee. The body was not so much injured as it appeared, as if with drooping, and the body presented the appearance of having been affected with dropsy. Deceased had brown hair, and was clean shaven, with the exception of a quater inch of beard. The jury found a verdict of a verdict of death from injuries self-inflicted.

RE BOARD INQ

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I will ask your permission to make a few remarks on the letters of "Briny," and "One who has been on an inquiry," which appeared in this morning's issue. "Briny" writes that "the evidence is so abundant, and so convincing," which I suppose he regards as equivalent to a denial by the Marine Board of all responsibility as to the facts given in evidence by the "inquirer." "Briny" writes, "You say that I am overdoing those words; but I deny that they exonerate the board from the absurdity of finding two steamers in an impossible position relative to each other." I do not overdo those words; but I deny that But none is obliged to accept evidence which is not consistent with reason, or the evidence of the senses. Suppose two crews saw that two steamers were in collision, and one of them said, "I think that the effect of a strong southerly current was to add two knots an hour to the speed of a ship going northward, or that a ship's lights were so placed as to make her appear to be going northward," would the Marine Board to produce a finding based on such evidence? If "the Marine Board" is so constituted as not to be able to sift "evidence" better than "Briny" can, I suppose that "Briny" is right. You say, "In any case, all I have to say is that its constitution ought to be altered."

Again, why should two masters be rewarded for omitting to do something which is a matter of common sense, and is demonstrably impossible? One man may have been culpable, or under a different state of facts, both may have been so, but no sane person can justify a double conviction based on such evidence.

Imagine a magistrate committing two persons for burglary, the fact being, "according to the evidence," or according to the "evidence," that the burglary was committed at midnight, when the offence was committed.

been on an inquiry" the Marine Board has

as that to which I have drawn attention. I know that some of the board's findings have been questioned. Some, in my opinion, are correct. But the charges are grossly disproportionate to the "default" committed, but I hope none have been so absurd on the face of them as the *Civilty-Vox Yang finding*. The same writer advocates that the *Trinity Brethren* be "fined" for the "disrespect" by their petition are absolutely disinterested like the *Trinity Brethren* in England?

In my opinion these disgraceful collisions would be far less likely to occur if the *Trinity* paid the shipmasters something like a decent remuneration for the duties they have to fulfill, and not, as now, a paltry pittance, not equal to the earnings of a soldier cook minor and a domestic servant. I have seen the *Trinity* masters' certificates. I know that they are at the mercy of the Supreme Court in this matter. Every one remembers the case where the Court compelled the board to grant a certificate to a man who had been in the hospital for some time afterwards the wisdom of the Court was proved by the wreck of a fine steamer. Still there is too much reason in the complaint that there are men on board of *Trinity* ships who are not *Trinity* masters' and mates' certificates. Some of these know all about fencing, or bullock-driving, or log-hauling, but next to nothing about seamanship or navigation.

I am, &c.,

W. H. B. SALTWATER.

1988 10 24/25

THE FIRE AT FOITS POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I notice in to-day's issue of your journal that the burning of the fire which occurred yesterday at Berryfield was due mainly to the exertions of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. I beg to state, however, that this assertion is incorrect, for, had it been otherwise, the fire would have come from some of my workmen, had already extinguished the fire. Mr. Hall, the proprietor, or Mrs. Hall (who gave us the timely alarm) can corroborate the above statement if required. I consider that credit at least should be given to those who earned it.

I am, etc.,

FOREMAN,
M'Quade's New Building, Foits Point.

Feb. 20.

C. BRADSHAW AND Co.'s Cliverford Foits Pens write a smoothly as a land pen, and neither smooth nor spurt, the pens are made by hand, and are promptly delivered. Sold by all stationers. Works Swanton, England.

MR. FROUDE'S "OCEANA."

(From *The Times*, January 15,

[illegible][illegible]

future will be—it is something to have seen with our own eyes that there are other languages than our own, and other races than our own, and that all have their own peculiarities and their own ancient characteristics. Let Fate do what it will, the family of Oceania is still growing, and will have a strong voice in the coming fortunes of mankind. I touched at Cape, so Mr. Froude has little to say of what he saw there. But leaving officially examined into the affairs of the colony and the natives, I was permitted to go ashore and see the natives and the Dutch, from his own point of view, put the whole case very clearly in a nutshell. Nor can anything be much more dependent than his impressions on the natives, and the Dutch, and the Dutch, and the Dutch, have been involving ourselves:—"The knots now can neither be cut nor untied." "I concluded from all that I heard that we have now but one chance of escape, and that is to get out of the hands of the Germans." From such gloomy reflections it was a pleasant change to the huge sea voyage of 6000 miles, leaving the land of political discord behind. For Mr. Froude, who was a very comfortable passenger, was comfortable on board his steamer, though she only achieved her 13 knots and did not belong to one of the great companies. All the way over the waste of waters they were surrounded by the white sails of the great ships, and asserted to be the same flock of albatrosses and Cape Horn

in the flight of the albatrosses, it is a man in motion, and Mr. Froude laments that C

[illegible]

Arriving at Melbourne, Mr. Froude saw in the Governor of Victoria, the Earl of Melbourne, a man who had held no official appointments. As a man advanced in life, with a memory giving a long way back, Mr. Froude remembers "saking a noble duke why Lord — had been made a Governor of Victoria." He answered, "Because he was a bankrupt peer."¹² Under reformed Parliamentary institutions, and with the errors of cross-examination by independent members, appointments of the kind are hardly conceivable now; and the Earl of Melbourne is a man who has never been able post to be filled. In his hospitality he welcomed Mr. Froude to Government House, beautifully situated on a pleasant looking down upon the Yarns, and there his guests were entertained by the Premier, the Hon. John McEwen. "Mr. Service, the Premier, is a spare, lean man, rather over the middle height, with a high, well-shaped forehead, grey eyes (so they seemed to me) and a high forehead. He is a man of a dignified, a strength that indicated capacity for anger if there was occasion for it. In this last indication, I believe, his mouth does not belie him. He is the representative of the ambition of Victoria to be the support of the colonies of Australia, and is an ardent supporter of the colonial feda-

ration policy." Mr. Service dreams of an Australia that will contain in another half century 50 millions of inhabitants. "The people of England are waking to the value of colonies with prospects so magnificent, and the degraded and language of Liberal politicians and the Radical press treating the colonies that the old country did not care about them and that they were free to cut the connection when it pleased them. Indifference, said Mr. Service, must breed indifference; but meantime the feeling of his own colony was that it was for the common interests of both that it should draw more closely towards our Empire.

An extremely interesting expedition to read about, although it appears rather to have bored Mr. Froude, was his visit to the gold fields of the Rand. The well-known Bendigo having been rechristened as Sandhurst. The surface digging, with the grand prizes and the small melonholes, was over. The gold, has long been won a thing of the past. Now the gold is won by companies with considerable capital, which drive their shafts to a depth of 600 feet or 700 feet, and employ a large number of men, and a vast amount of labour, but which on an average do little more than pay their way. Yet the Victorian mines still yield from four to six millions. To all intents, however, the Rand is a Balkan. The mines are worked and the docks tend from their minerals. Mr. Froude was received in the mansion of a millionaire squatter in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, where he saw the mansion and the luxurious landscape gardening with which it was embellished. "We were at the door of what might have been an ancient Scotch manor house, specially built for the purpose, the stables, the kennels, and the aviary, the roses, and other magnificent creepers, which formed a border to the diamond-paned, old-fashioned windows," while within the hall and the drawing room, and the dining room, for the tables in the rooms were strewn with all the latest books, papers, and periodicals. A couple of young English ladies were being hospitably entertained, who doubtless could tell him all the news of the day. But, as it was, it was a colonial mistake to know that the eldest son of the house, who must succeed to more money than he could spend, had died, and that the only son, who was now in Queensland, Mr. Froude revels in the conspicuous richness of the country. Where he saw an out-crop half cut, the grain stood so thick that a horse could hardly get through it, and the soil was so fertile that it was said that none could be detected and for 17 years it had been cropped with no manure, without the slightest loss of fertility. The fields were everywhere, and the vines were embowered in creepers and flowers, and surrounded with luxuriant orchards. Brought in the worst enemy of the Australian farmer. But Mr. Froude maintains that the only way to stay the progress of the pest is to take care of. Returning from the mines to Melbourne, they were startled by the news of the fall of Khartoum and the capture of the city, and the news of the fall of the Victorian feeling. With singular unanimity the colonists laid the guilt of this particular catastrophe at the door of the Liberal leader. They did not love him because he was a man of the world, and a man of the world, which he had long exercised. His mighty popularity, they thought, must now at least be at an end. But Mr. Froude, who is a man of the world, is not forming an opinion prematurely which hereafter will be the

verdict of mankind."

Mr. Froode and his friends were frank everywhere by the same token. In Victoria they travelled in a sumptuous and well-laden Pullman's car, with kitchen, cellar, &c. attached. Passing the frontier into New South Wales, they found a second-class or an ordinary special carriage, and never again saw a Pullman's car. Mr. Froode wanted the home Sydney in the full excitement of volunteering for the Sunkin expedition. The excitement was not shared by all the politicians and the politicians who civilised and doubted. It was Mr. Dalley who led the patriotic movement, assuming the responsibility for the working details. Much depended on the support of the press. The press was not so ready to take in fair time, considering an unlucky breakdown of the telegraph, and the relief and gratification of the enthusiastic loyalists was intense. There could be no question that the movement was a success. It was a success in the direction of a strong, self-adjusting federation; *specimens* of which, Mr. Froode discussed specially at the meeting. The movement was a success in the direction of a strong, self-adjusting federation; *specimens* of which, Mr. Froode discussed specially at the meeting. The movement was a success in the direction of a strong, self-adjusting federation; *specimens* of which, Mr. Froode discussed specially at the meeting.

If Mr. Froide was delighted with Australia, he goes into raptures over New Zealand. "Even the Maories, a more primitive and more warlike people than the Aborigines, and body in New Zealand which no branch of that race has approached elsewhere. If it lies written in the book of destiny of the English nation has still within it great men who will take a place among the great—God, I can well believe that it will be in the unexhausted resources of this great Empire of New Zealand." And the spirit of English nationalism, of the statesmen, and soldiers of the future will be born and nurtured. There are magnificent mountain ranges and fertile valleys, and the most beautiful glaciers and waterfalls, with unrivalled resources in the forests. Above all, in the way of picturesque novelties to fascinate the visitor, there are the marvels resulting from the boiling springs, said to be so many Pools of Bethesda. Mr. Froide found that communications were slow and uncertain. He was disappointed that the Government had not brought his ambitious plane within the time at his disposal, but he was much of all that was best worth seeing, and we only wish we had space to follow him in his wanderings by rail and road, and to see the Municipal debts, under which the youthful community begins to stagger. He remarked that some of the most beautiful scenery was to be seen in the neighbourhood of the famous Kaikarai pines, said to be the best timber in the world, but which takes 800 years to attain maturity. He spent an enjoyable time with Sir George Grey in the island of the South, and was much struck by the prevalence of feudalism, among devoted dependents who are handsomely remunerated. And owing to the failure of arrangements for the visit of the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor's son, detained longer than he had intended in the volcanic districts among the boiling springs. Not that the days hung heavy on his hands; and in clever and interesting conversation, and in the enjoyment of travelling companions, he has given us an excellent idea of some of these phenomena—notably a natural gas staircase, and a volcanic crater, and a volcanic lake, and a spreading out like an open fan from a point above us on the hillside, and projecting at the bottom into a lake, where it was perhaps 200 yards wide. In fact, the book is a most interesting and instructive study of the science of political thought; and though it deserves and should command the most careful study, the reader is carried lightly along by the sparkling of the incidents, the incidents, and the brightness of the style.

BOROUGH TREASURERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Can an alderman be legally appointed the treasurer of a city?

I think not, and base my opinion upon the sections of the Act. Section 149 provides: "The council of every municipality shall appoint such officers and servants as in their opinion may be necessary for the proper management of its powers and duties hereby vested in such council, and shall assign remuneration to such officers and servants by way of salaries, allowances, or wages which shall be in lieu of any other remuneration." It is quite clear, from the use of the word "shall," that some remuneration must be allowed. Acts shortening Act No. 12, and the Act of 1891, have altered the word "shall" to "may," but the principle of the statute remains, and is applicable to the exercise of such power. The remuneration shall be the power conferred must be exercised. Can an alderman take pay for the work done? and if so, does he have the remuneration of the Act, by being employed "by the Council?"

Section 151 provides: "That every officer or servant who by reason of his office or employment under the council, may be entitled to any salary, stipend, or compensation, shall give such security." Can an alderman give security? and if so, does he not again bring himself within the scope of the 28th section, by entering into an agreement with the council, to be paid for his services in any place, an officer must be remunerated, and in the second, being entrusted with the custody of money, he must find security for the safe custody of the same.

The treasurer, being an officer of the council, is liable to be suspended by the Mayor (under section 52) for misconduct or neglect. Did the framers of the Act ever contemplate that the Mayor should have power to suspend an alderman?

Suppose that the treasurer, being an alderman, were to embezzle the money coming into his hands, would not the council have to appoint a person to the office who was legally debarred

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HOSPITAL SUNDAY FOR NEW YORK

The Free thought congregation at the Gaity Theatre last night dealt with the question of instituting a local Sunday School for this colony. The Rev. Mr. G. H. Smith presided at the Free thought Lecture Platform, occupied the chair.

The following circular, which has been prepared for the purpose of disseminating information regarding the movement, was read before the meeting:—

"Liberal Association of the South West. We, the undersigned, of the Liberal Association of the South West, do hereby invite you to attend a Free thought Sunday School, Dear Sir, The Sunday Night Free thought School, which has now become a popular institution in this colony, is in the hands of the Liberal Association of the South West, usually the leader in all liberal movements in this respect utterly behindhand. It has been the aim of the Liberal Association of the South West to inaugurate a Sunday School, and to have the same open to all persons, without distinction of religious opinions, and that a Sunday be appointed for an annual conference of all places of worship on behalf of the movement. It is now with a view to ask your earnest co-operation on behalf of the movement, and request that you appoint representatives to attend the annual conference, which will be held on Wednesday, 24th instant, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Gaity Theatre, and that you will be present in person, or by proxy, and be appointed to make necessary arrangements. It has been suggested (subject to the approval of the committee) that the first collection shall be taken at the Gaity Theatre. Yours faithfully, W. W. Collins, hon. secretary, and J. H. Southey, Sunday Movement, 132, Victoria-street, Darling."—

[illegible]

THE REMAINS OF DR. LEICHRARDT.

[illegible]

MAIZENA—LIMITED PROTECTION.

♦ ♦ ♦
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
 Sir.—Mr. A. J. Munn, in commenting on certain corollaries in which corollum was referred to, has written the following in answer to my article:—“I stated that the price of 4d. per lb. was high enough to make the maker 50 cent. profit on the cost.” Mr. Munn asserts that the corollum bearing the name he gives is not made, but all it proves to me is that the industry has not been conducted in this colony with the skill brought to bear on it in America. The corollum at from 25s. to 30s. per cwt., their own production included, the quality and packing being equal to the best, is sold at from 40s. to 45s. per cwt. (I thought it includes a profit) it will be seen that 50 cent. must be added to bring it up to 4d. per lb. Mr. Munn represents me as saying that “The fancy for the foreign article is a triumph of nature.” I have said that the article is a triumph of nature, in the full sense, which includes a portion omitted by Mr. Munn:—“Consumers have a fancy for the foreign article, which remains unsatisfied by the duty, showing again the triumph of nature.” Now, we have helped the colony to become fully a quarter of a million pounds the richer.” I must point out that the colony has not become a quarter of a million pounds richer by the making of corollum of this value, where is the property or wealth of any kind which it represents? It cannot be pointed out, simply because it is not in existence. To speak more accurately, by saving money from their profits. A country does not become richer by having an immense production of goods, which are sold at a price which does not enable the producer to make, so per increase in wealth is measured by the savings. New South Wales is richer by the corollum industry, not to the extent of the value of the corollum made, but only to the extent of the amount saved out of those profits.
 I am, &c.,
 J. H. HALL.

EDWARD T. LUSH, New South Wales Secretary, Free Trade Association of New South Wales, Sydney, February 19.

GRAND STORM IN AMERICA.—The great storm which swept over the Atlantic seaboard on 9th August (says the *New York Herald*) proved to be one of the most disastrous of recent years. When, early in the day, it was known that the storm had struck the Valley it was comparatively feeble. But within 24 hours it developed into a powerful cyclone, and next day it was the fiercest storm since the great garrison extended from Chinaman beach near Cape Hatteras (a distance of more than 1300 miles), while in the vortex the barometer fell to a point below the normal level. The storm was extremely rare on this coast, even in our worst winter months. The explanation of this sudden and rare phenomenon is the displacement of the cloud and the great garrison from the cyclone, probably, and on the Alleghany Mountains. The latest heat given out in the process of condensation of the steam of the storm, and the heat of the air of the cyclone, probably, and on the Alleghany Mountains. The latest heat given out in the process of condensation of the steam of the storm, and the heat of the air of the cyclone, probably, and on the Alleghany Mountains. The latest heat given out in the process of condensation of the steam of the storm, and the heat of the air of the cyclone, probably, and on the Alleghany Mountains.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 188

Advertisements.

UNDERTAKES THE SALE management of Estates, windings-up of Companies, Mortgages, and Collection of Debts.
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RETICED AND RESUMED NEWSPAPER, Woolwich; sleep at his own street.

MAYER, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., formerly of Oliva Lines and Wagon Construction at New Vale.

ST HAS RESUMED PRACTICE as Solicitor, Hyde Park.

RESUMED PRACTICE AT once, Gloucester.

JAS ADMINISTERED DAILY from 8 o'clock till 6 p.m. at Messrs. J. and Co., Dentists, 10, Westminster-bridge-road.

GAS ADMINISTRED afterwards. Marshall Street, London E.C.

RESUMED practice, 20, Philip-
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PANO, ORGANS AND CHORUS. 192, Pitt-street.

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For MILLINERY COURT TRAIN
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It is a Cure for Constipation and Traveller's Complaint.

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Delicate Females, and the Sickens of Convalescence.

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16	Stock, Shares, and Money ...	1/-
17	To Let-Houses, &c.	1/-
18	Deaths	1/-
19	Late Advertisements ...	1/-

Morning Herald.

FEBRUARY 22, 1886.

at which we publish in will be concluded that the will be formed to-day. yet filled up, the manner ilios are to be distributed b decided upon. It in the bounds of possi- der of the Opposition rowder up his task, but at Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, to Sir JOHN LEVINGS there have been favourable eare he takes for granted form a Coalition Ministry approval of some of the n on both sides of the principal supporters of d Sir JOHN have signified follow their leaders. The t also be that the men been given to the public ally strong Government. ontended that one or two ven been left out, and that a left out ought to have rumour speaks correctly, eling in the new Govern- ber. The constructive erber for Eden have not yet his destructive abilities evidence, and a man who

to passengers travelling to U.S. from Colombo, via ports. For Sydney: 600 cases. Slat, Singapore on the 26th, Estoria on the 28th, Thursday. BIRMINGHAM SALES—ARRIVAL: FREIGHT ON, 1-15 or 16.

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be acceptable to one of the two leaders might be most unacceptable to the other. Any Coalition Government must be the result of a compromise, and as a rule compromises are the most difficult things in the world. Sir PATRICK JENNINGS seems to have found his task a less difficult one than was generally anticipated. He has done at least a part of his work quickly, and all things considered, we do not know that he could have done much better. The men he is said to have chosen from his own side of the House are doubtless the men the public would have nominated, and as for Sir JOHN ROBERTSON'S contingent, nobody is likely to say that they could be greatly improved upon. Mr. BURNS is certainly entitled to a place in a Coalition Government; and if the working classes are to be specially represented, they could not be better represented than by Mr. GARRARD. Mr. WILSON, who always does himself more justice in office than in Opposition, would, doubtless, add strength to the new team; and since the Government must have a Minister for Justice and at least one representative in the Legislative Council, the leaders will do well to select Mr. STURROCK. Whatever else may be said of a Government which embraces the names which have been given to the public, it will hardly be denied that for the most part it consists of able men. That, of course, is not everything, but it is a great deal. Strong governments are made by strong men, and while there may be differences of opinion as to the strength of some of the probable members of the Ministry, taken as a whole they ought to prove themselves as strong as any of the men who may be pitted against them.

That any Government which Sir PATRICK JENNINGS may be able to form will be met by a compact and a determined Opposition may be taken for granted. Rumour has it that the elements of a new Opposition are already being collected. No Government pleases everybody. In one direction or another, either Sir PATRICK JENNINGS or Sir JOHN ROBERTSON will be sure to have given offence. On both sides of the House members may be found who will deem that they had a better right to be in the Cabinet than some of those who have been selected, and we need not say that as a rule friends who consider themselves slighted occasionally become the worst of enemies. We shall probably be told that Coalition Governments are necessarily bad, that they lack the elements of cohesion; and that being divided against themselves they must fall to pieces. What union, it will be asked, can there be between Sir PATRICK JENNINGS and Sir JOHN ROBERTSON—between Mr. WILSON and Mr. BURNS? What confidence can the country have in men who forget all the things in regard to which they have differed, and think only of those respecting which they can bring themselves to agree? Questions like these were asked when Sir HENRY PARKER and Sir JOHN ROBERTSON came together seven years ago, and many will expect them to be asked now. Nor will it be at all a matter for regret if one of the results of the formation of a stronger Government should be the setting up of a stronger Opposition. For some time past we have had weak Oppositions and weak Governments. Since the general election especially, the favourite resort of non-voters has been the cross-benches. Not infrequently something like two-thirds of the House have been congregated below the gangway. In days gone by a member of Parliament was supposed to belong to one of two parties; but now party lines are well nigh obliterated in this colony. So much has one side of the House been like the other, that large numbers of new members have been at a loss to know how to vote. Of late, the habits of the House have been to divide itself into three or four small groups, and in such a House Governments are uncertain as to who are their friends and who their foes. It is safe to predict that one of the results of the formation of the coalition Government will be the establishment of a new order of things. Those who do not like the experiment which Sir PATRICK JENNINGS has ventured to try will probably say so; while those who deem that the end justifies the means may be trusted to do likewise. It is to be hoped that a large majority of the House will decide to give any Government that Sir PATRICK may be able to form a fair trial. To a coalition Government as such there can be no possible objection in this colony. Our political differences are personal rather than party ones. The only public questions of any consequence that may be said to divide our Assembly are those of protection and free trade, and so far, these can hardly be said to be questions of practical politics. Our Victorian neighbours have what they call Liberalism and Conservatism, but we cannot be said to have either. No political, and certainly no moral, objection can be urged against the union which Sir PATRICK JENNINGS is seeking to accomplish; and we hope, therefore, that in this instance union will prove to be strength.

The disappearance of the Coalition Ministry formed by Mr. SERVICE and Mr. BERRY some three or four years ago may be said to mark a peculiar stage in Victorian politics; and the event is by no means without interest for ourselves at the present time. When the Ministry in question was formed, the state of parties was such that public affairs had got into a condition of dead-lock. The bitter antagonism which had existed for years between the Conservatives and the Radicals had reached a point at which the hostility of the rival forces almost seemed to have exhausted itself. Mr. BERRY had convulsed the country with his insane proposals for "burning up the big estates" by means of a land tax, and for stripping the Legislative Council of its power to check the dominant will of the Assembly. Flashed with his success at the polls, and confident in his ability to carry the country with him by means of his admitted success as a stump orator, he had recklessly disregarded the public service by wholesale dismissals of the heads of departments, in order to revenge himself for the rejection of his policy by the Council. His unsuccessful appeal to the Imperial Government for an Act to deprive that body of its inherent privileges led to the collapse of his visionary schemes, for ruling the country through the popular branch of the Legislature. From that time it may be said Mr. BERRY'S policy fell into disrepute even with his own party, his warmest supporters gradually learning to look upon him as played out. Not only had he failed to carry out his policy

on the Legislative Council question, but the big estates which he had undertaken to "burn up" remained as big as ever, his land tax proving a complete failure so far as that project was concerned. But the Radical party had other causes for discontent. Mr. BERRY had not by any means proved himself a faultless patriot. He and his friends had given their adversaries a great deal too much reason for charging them with jobbery, and the list of scandalous jobs fastened on his Administration was long enough to sink it in public estimation. The result of it all was that Mr. BERRY'S career as the great Radical leader appeared to have closed, and his party—which till then had been a triumphant one—became disheartened and despondent.

At this unfortunate crisis in his political life, however, Mr. BERRY contrived to gain a new lease of power by appearing in a totally new character. Instead of sinking slowly but surely into the ranks of played-out politicians, he had tact and dexterity enough to arrange the basis of a coalition with the Conservatives. Although they had obtained office by means of the usual reaction in the country, they were not in a position to form a strong Government out of their own ranks. The result threatened disaster to the public interests, which had already suffered through many years' dissension between the two parties, culminating in the extravagant excesses of the Radicals during their last term of office. The idea of a coalition was certainly not palatable to the Conservatives, inasmuch as it implied a surrender of their principles as well as an acknowledgment of defeat. But what was to be done? The patience of the country was exhausted. It had lived through a long period of dissension and dissension, and its best interests had been sacrificed to the party feuds and personal animosities of unscrupulous politicians. Commercial depression afflicted every industry, and capital, always sensitive, had become apprehensive of the future. To continue the struggle was simply to aggravate existing evils, and intensify the gloomy outlook in all directions. Neither party was strong enough to form a durable Administration. The Radicals claimed to have the country at their back, but they had lost confidence in their leader, and were practically beaten on the burning questions they had raised. In this temper they began to see that a coalition between the two parties presented itself as the only way out of the difficulty, if the government of the country was to be carried on in a satisfactory manner.

In no British colony had the game, or the war, of politics been conducted with more definite issues than in Victoria. The two great parties which divided the country at the polls and in Parliament, as well as in the press, were as broadly divergent from each other as their greater prototypes in England. But at this time the leading questions of State policy had been practically settled, and the fight was no longer over principles but over office. Protection had become the settled policy of the country, and although the Conservative organs in the daily press steadily maintained the cause of free trade, their representatives in Parliament regarded the issue as definitely settled. Payment of members in like manner had become the settled policy of the country, and that issue being disposed of, the question as to the powers and privileges of the Legislative Council had disappeared with it. The land tax remained as an ordinary branch of the revenue, and the owners of big estates who paid it no longer troubled themselves about the threatened burning up. Outside these questions there was practically nothing to be considered beyond the details of administration, and consequently there was really nothing to prevent a coalition between the two parties. Impossible as it seemed at first sight, recollecting the bitter hostility between the parties, and immoral as it also seemed in view of the broad gulf between their respective principles, the thing itself was soon seen to be inevitable. The practical wisdom of it has been fully justified by the results. The two parties have worked together in Parliament with unruffled good temper. Mr. SERVICE, no longer troubled with the hostile manoeuvres of the enemy at his gates, devoted himself to questions of larger interest in the shape of foreign affairs and federation. The annexation of New Guinea and other islands in the Pacific occupied his waking thoughts, while his dreams were filled with visions of a federated Australia. Mr. BERRY, on the other hand, prudently shelved his burning questions and said good-bye to the stump, settling down into a perfectly decorous administration of the good old type. He succeeded so well, indeed, in this direction that he actually restrained his propensity for jobs until the time arrived for appointing himself Agent-General and retiring altogether from politics. That transaction, it is true, was considerably the largest of the kind in which he had yet shown his distinguished capacity for turning things to account. But at the same time it was admirably balanced by an equally clever arrangement on the part of the Conservatives, who appointed their Attorney-General to the Bench at the very moment that Mr. BERRY appointed himself to the Agent-General's office in London.

If the result of the coalition has been good for the leading spirits of the movement, it has been also good for the country. It has enjoyed a long period of rest and tranquillity, during which it has more than recovered from the unhappy condition into which it was plunged by the political feuds of former days. Complaints are no longer heard about the stagnation of trade and the flight of capital to other lands, caused by the revolutionary doctrines of mercenary politicians and reckless mob-orators. The work of Parliament has been carried on successfully as well as quietly. The stormy eruptions which used to disfigure its proceedings have come to an end, and the noisiest of members have toned themselves down to the usual level of debate. A good deal of useful legislation has been accomplished, and practical questions such as that of irrigation have been dealt with in a statesmanlike manner. As a crowning achievement, the public expenditure has been kept within the revenue, without the addition of any fresh burdens on the taxpayers. Finance being the test of good government, the Coalition Ministry may fairly point to the present condition of the finances as a proof that they have not mismanaged the public affairs. It may also be taken as a proof that Coalition Governments are sometimes good things in themselves. Looking back on the history of the SERVICE-BERRY coalition, and comparing it

with the disastrous period of misrule which preceded it, the conclusion can hardly be avoided that coalition is nature's own remedy for the chronic diseases which seem to afflict responsible government in these colonies.

The repeated failure of the prosecutions instituted in the Police Courts to receive some attention at the hands of the Crown Law officers. An occasional break-down might be anticipated under the best regulated system, but when it comes to a matter of almost daily occurrence, something should be done for the purpose of preventing the ridiculous fiasco to which we are getting accustomed. A prosecution under the Oyster Fisheries Act, which came before the Police Court the other day may be taken as an illustration. Three men were charged with having taken a quantity of oysters from a foreshore of the Hawkesbury River. An information was laid under the Oyster Fisheries Act, which prohibited the removal of oysters from Crown lands. By a singular omission, the Act does not provide any penalty for the offence, so that nothing could be done, and the information was dismissed. Then another information was laid under the Criminal Law Consolidation Act, which inflicts a penalty for the fraudulent misappropriation of property belonging to another person. The oysters being "lost" the property of the Crown, it was thought that the men could be got at under this enactment; but the solicitor for the accused objected that the information was laid under the wrong Act, and that it must be laid under the Oyster Fisheries Act, or not at all. The magistrate supported this objection, and dismissed the case. The men, however, who had been taken from Crown lands without any fear of the consequences, so far as the law is concerned, taking these proceedings as a specimen, it must be admitted that the conduct of prosecutions for petty offences requires some revision at the hands of the Government. Informations should not be laid under the wrong Act, and if they are, they should be withdrawn. It should be the duty of some officer in the Law Department to see that all informations are correctly drawn, both as regards the description of the offence and the statute under which it is laid. It is on these informations that men are deprived of their liberty and kept in custody awaiting trial; yet it would seem that very little care is taken to ensure even a correct statement of the charge. On the other hand, a failure on the part of the prosecution brings the law into contempt, and acts as an incentive to law-breaking. It is a little too much to expect that the police should display the technical knowledge of lawyers; but it should be no difficulty to a difficulty in providing them with proper advice in legal matters. A Criminal Investigation Department, presided over by a barrister, who might also act as Public Prosecutor, might prevent a great waste of time and money in the prosecution of offences, and bring the administration of the law into higher repute among the criminal classes.

Whatever may be said of the hardness of times among the commercial or other sections of the community, the report of the trustees of the Savings Bank of New South Wales indicates that the classes who use the institution have been able to add largely to their deposits. The depositors at the end of 1885 numbered 47,122 to 49,977, or by 6 per cent.; and the amount of deposits from £1,887,349 to £2,016,656, or by 6.8 per cent. It, therefore, appears that the average amount at credit of each depositor (£40 7s.) was 6s. more than in the previous year. There is no doubt an increase of population in the colony, and considering that the times have undoubtedly not been so good as in some previous years, the accretion of funds must be regarded as satisfactory. That this increase should have taken place concurrently with a very large amount of land buying is, of course, all the more remarkable; and when the considerable additions made to our building stock are considered, it is not surprising evidence is afforded of a very prosperous year among the industrial classes of the community. It appears that the increase has been with small depositors of £20 and under as well as with those ranging up to £200. More than four-fifths of the money deposited in Sydney, and on account of the increase for the year, here also, the total additions to deposits being £113,344. The bulk of the money was invested in mortgages and with the banks, and the trustees were so successful in their management as to be able to give to the depositors at the close of the year interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and on account of the increase during the year at the rate of 5 per cent. So large an appropriation was hardly anticipated in some quarters, but it was made by trenching only to the extent of £3040 on the very ample reserves held by the trustees, and amounting to £215,543 at the end of the year, after meeting expenses.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Taylor v. Barton, we learn by cable, was argued before the Privy Council on Saturday. Judgment was reserved, but the decision, our correspondent states, will probably be in favour of the plaintiff. In this case Mr. A. G. Taylor, member of the House of Representatives, proceeded against the Hon. E. Barton, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the grounds of action being the plaintiff's removal from the Assembly Chamber during one of the sittings in April, 1884, and his exclusion from the sittings of the House during the ensuing week. The bill was decided in favour of Mr. Taylor, and it seems probable, as already indicated, that the finding will be upheld by the Privy Council.

It is expected by Sir Patrick Jennings that he will be able to complete the formation of the new Government to-day. The negotiations between the two parties immediately concerned in the matter had not up to Saturday night reached a point where any definite conclusion could be reached. Friends on both sides had been consulted, and everything is said to be going smoothly. No actual distribution of offices, however, has yet been made. That is to be done to-day, and as yet been made from the information published in another column it is understood that one or more positions in the Government will be given to the supporters of the Opposition proper and the party supporting the retiring Government.

His Excellency the Governor met with an enthusiastic reception at Moss Vale on Saturday from nearly 3000 persons, who had assembled from the surrounding districts. Lord Carrington was presented with an address, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon in the Agricultural Hall.

The bill introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Dr. Reawick "to provide for the regulation and supervision of females, young persons, and children employed in factories and workshops," is similar to the bill on the same subject brought in by the hon. member previously. It contains 33 clauses, of which the first is intended to amend the Bill of 1884, and the second to amend the Bill of 1885. The bill provides that no person under the age of 13 years shall be employed in any factory or workshop, nor shall any person under 14 be so employed unless duly certified to be up to the standard of education prescribed by the Public Instruction Act of 1880. No young person or child is to be employed in a factory unless certified as physically fit; and the bill provides that no person shall be employed in the morning and 6 in the evening. Children are prescribed, and time for meals is to be allowed. Children may be employed in sets or shifts, or on alternate days. The bill does not deal with saleswomen in shops so long as such places are open to the public. Females may be employed in factories for eight hours in the day, between 6 and 6 in the evening, and 6 in the evening. Power is given to the Colonial Secretary to suspend the provisions of the bill to meet the exigencies of trade. The measure provides for proper regulations to be made and posted up; for new factories to be inspected and approved before being used; for fencing in of machinery and apparatus; for inspection; and for the framing of regulations; and penalties are provided for breaches of the provisions of the bill.

The Legislative Council kept up a wholesome pressure, in accordance with a resolution moved by Mr. Deane-Thomson in 1885, of publishing at the beginning of every session a return of the expenses of printing for the House during the previous session. From

a document of this nature recently published we learn that the total cost of printing for the Council during the session from October 9, 1885, to November 1, 1885, was—printing, £1718 15s. 11d.; paper, £232 13s. 4d.; total, £1950 19s. 3d. During the session from November 19 to November 29, 1885, printing, £209 0s. 6d.; paper, £14 2s. 8d.; total, £223 13s. 4d. During the session from March 17 to March 26, 1885—printing, £287 10s.; paper, £13 0s. 8d.; total, £300 10s. 8d. During the session from September 8 to October 1, 1885—printing, £230 17s. 5d.; paper, £234 11s.; total, £464 11s. 5d.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to inquire into the claim made by Mr. Thomas Horton state in their report, that during the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, Mr. Thomas Horton forwarded to the Sydney Mint sundry parcels of rough auriferous silver, containing 35,942.000 oz. of fine silver, which realised £231 6s. 10d., that the cost of treatment, together with the freight and other charges on shipments amounted to £270 13s. 3d., and that Mr. Horton received £7040 14s. leaving a balance of £2020 6s. 7d., which was paid into the Colonial Treasury. The committee go on to state that no regulations existed for the receipt of silver at the Mint, and that the amount retained was excessive, and was not only sufficient to pay all expenses incurred, but left a surplus of £2020 6s. 7d. beyond what was adequate to that purpose. They therefore recommend Mr. Horton's claim to the favourable consideration of the Government.

On Friday last the Rev. George Müller and Mrs. Müller, of Bristol, were presented by Sir Alfred Stephen to his Excellency the Governor, with whom at the time was Sir James Martin, the Chief Justice. Mr. Müller's name is well known in connection with the Bristol Orphan Asylum, where during a long career, he has fostered and educated some 19,000 orphans of both sexes. It is claimed for Mr. Müller's work that it is not parallel, and he asserts that it is miraculous, inasmuch as it has all been done without the possession of accumulated funds, but by sole means of faith and prayer. Mr. and Mrs. Müller are about to leave Sydney after only a short sojourn.

The City Engineer considers the intermittent water supply system in Sydney a serious defect. Water supply is still being sent around to different parts of the city to see that water is not wasted, and also to inquire into the grounds of complaint, when made, concerning a deficient supply. The water inspectors explain that in many cases where water is advertised to be turned on at certain times, the water is not turned on at all, or the water will be supplied to every service in the district simultaneously, when, as a matter of fact, with the small-sized service pipes in use, such a thing is impossible. Where small service pipes leading from the mains are laid down, every one has to wait for his turn in getting water. Again the inspectors point out that, in order to get water to the high levels, the water at first is only turned on to those levels, and it is afterwards turned on to the lower levels. The City Engineer desires that any just cause of complaint with regard to insufficient supply of water be made known to him, so that he will take steps to remedy the matter, and in urgent cases send a warrant to such places. There are at present eight water inspectors, which is considered an ample staff to carry out the arrangements for the present intermittent supply.

Mr. NORMAN SELWY was recently desired by the Mayor of Sydney to inspect and report upon the boilers at Glebe Island, which his Worship proposed to use at Botany to increase the pumping power there. He has prepared a report on the subject, and also on the condition of the machinery. This report, which is a masterpiece, is being sent to the utmost point of safety, and the metropolis should no longer depend upon it alone as a means for sending water in. The boilers at Glebe Island he describes as being in good condition, but the removal and resetting of them he considers to be costly. He has received an offer from a private firm to supply two steel boilers of a high class and of greater power than those at Glebe Island. They would, besides offering many advantages over the others, be equally cheap, and they could be taken to Botany in a comparatively few hours. One of the other boilers were received, but were not so worthy of reliance as the one which he has recommended, and also obtained in the city. The cost of the new boiler is 11 million gallons a day. The whole of the machinery, Mr. Selwyl thinks, should be in working order in two months. The Mayor has the report under consideration, and whether he will take any action him self with regard to it, or will leave the council to deal with it as a whole, he has not yet decided.

A consequence worthy, pointing out that the large number of pipes which have been deposited in the University Park, Prince Alfred Park, and other places, are being used for very objectionable purposes, and urges that the pipes should be removed and laid with the least possible delay. Many of these pipes are frequently used by vagrants to sleep in, and by other persons for immoral purposes, and the frequent excretion of the pipes by the police takes up a considerable amount of time. Occasionally boys who have run away from their homes seek shelter in the cylinders; but more often the police find them in the cylinders. Several arrests of persons charged with indecency have been made in the pipes; and one was reported to the police of a respectable man who, under the cover of the pipes, was committing an offence. The contract time for the laying of the pipes will not expire until the 12th January, 1887; but it would seem to be very desirable that such of the pipes as are in parks and public reserves in the city should be removed and laid immediately.

Tan desideratum of instituting a Hospital Sunday in this colony was affirmed last night by the freethought congregation of the Gaiety Theatre. Mr. F. Jones presided. A circular emanating from the Liberal Association of New South Wales was laid before the meeting, and in it the suggestion was made that the first annual collection should be made on Easter Sunday. On the motion of Mr. James Smith, seconded by Mr. Westman, it was decided unanimously to support the movement, and the meeting heartily endorsed the action taken by the Liberal Association in reference to the inauguration of Hospital Sunday, and pledges itself to cordially co-operate and support the movement. The chairman stated that Messrs. E. Skinner and W. W. Collins had been appointed to represent the Liberal Association in connection with the movement, and Messrs. Hayland and Gale the Lyceum. Messrs. Easton and Green were appointed to represent the congregation, and the chairman announced that that terminated the business as far as the Hospital Sunday movement was concerned. The proceedings will be found reported in another column.

The first annual picnic in connection with the Amalgamated Licensed Victuallers' Association will be held at the Sir Joseph Banks Park and pleasure grounds, Botany, on Wednesday next. A special train will leave Bridge-street at half-past 11 o'clock. The banquet will take place at 2.15 p.m. His Worship the Mayor of Sydney will preside. It is expected that a large number will be present. The toast of the day, "Success to the Association," will be proposed by the Hon. B. Deane.

On Saturday the weather was very hot and dry, with a strong northerly N.E. wind. Towards evening came a shower of rain, and by 10 p.m. the wind had gone round to the southward, and was blowing a gale. This soon reduced the temperature, and hopes were entertained that it would bring rain; but the dark clouds which came along passed over, and no rain fell. Yesterday was warm and dry, and the sky was very unclouded, and the sun shone brightly, but the wind was very unsteady. Eventually it settled in the southward and blew fresh, but there was no sign of rain.

The attendance at the Zoological Gardens on Saturday afternoon was somewhat larger than usual, probably owing to the announcement that several additions had been made to the collection. The most interesting of these is a large orang-outang, which has been provided with a residence near the section devoted to monkeys. It is a very handsome specimen of its species, but from the apparently silly manner in which he surveys his visitors he seems to be scarcely reconciled as yet to his new abode. The other new arrivals worthy of mention are a fine Malayan bear and a tapir, both of which appear to have borne the voyage remarkably well. It is gratifying to know that the cub to which the tigress gave birth about two months ago looks strong, active, and healthy; and the keepers are very hopeful that the animal will reach maturity—an event which they state has not within their knowledge happened hitherto in any

other zoological garden. During the afternoon a number of well-chosen musical selections were very tastefully rendered by the Balmoral Coldstream Band, under the leadership of Mr. Edward Keane.

Seven of the Prince Alfred Yacht Club yachts turned out on Saturday afternoon in a handicapped race for three prizes. The first prize was secured by Mr. J. F. Fitzhugh's "Electra," which had a very close finish with Mr. A. G. Milson's "Waitangi." The "Waitangi" led by five seconds at the finish, but the time allowance gave the victory to the "Electra" by 10 minutes 33 seconds.

The sittings of the Metropolitan Court of Quarter Sessions will commence at Darlinghurst Courthouse this morning, before Mr. District Court Judge Wilkinson. The calendar contains the names of 30 prisoners, and 189 witnesses are to be examined.

On Saturday Messrs. Woods and Oles of H.M. Customs, visited the steamer "Felling," lying alongside the Grafton Wharf, for the purpose of seeing whether there were any contraband goods on board, and after searching for a considerable time they found about 4000 cigars concealed in different parts of the vessel. No owner came forward, and the cigars were confiscated and removed to the Customs House.

We have been requested to draw attention to an advertisement appearing in another column, stating that the Handwick Aquarium will be closed to visitors on Wednesday next, in consequence of the annual picnic excursion of the children taking place on that day, at Corry's Gardens, Parramatta River.

The career of General Havelock, the distinguished officer who took so prominent a part in the suppression of the Indian mutiny, formed the subject of an eloquent discourse by the Rev. E. H. Wright, at St. Clement's School, Manlyville, on Thursday evening. The principal events in the soldier's life were set forth by the Rev. gentleman in a long and interesting manner, his devout religious character, his attainment at last to the highest pinnacle of military glory, and his sudden death, before he could reap any earthly reward for his services, were all described with sympathetic fervour, and the address throughout was listened to with appreciative interest. At the close of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Wright, and a collection taken up in aid of St. Clement's Church funds satisfied.

Dr. ASHCROFT, the German expert examined by the German Parliamentary Committee on the National Provident Insurance in July last, has written to Canon Blackley a letter containing the following information: "The principal events in the life of the soldier's life were set forth by the Rev. gentleman in a long and interesting manner, his devout religious character, his attainment at last to the highest pinnacle of military glory, and his sudden death, before he could reap any earthly reward for his services, were all described with sympathetic fervour, and the address throughout was listened to with appreciative interest. At the close of the lecture a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Wright, and a collection taken up in aid of St. Clement's Church funds satisfied."

The London Daily Telegraph of January 2 states that a petition has been lodged by Mr. Philip Callan in the Common Pleas Division of Dublin against the return of Mr. Joseph Nolan for North Louth. The petitioner, who was the defeated candidate, complains that the said Mr. Joseph Nolan, by himself and his agents and other persons on his behalf, before, during, and subsequent to said election, was guilty of intimidation, undue influence, corrupt treating, and bribery, and was guilty of various other offences, and that such general intimidation prevailed and was resorted to before and during the said election as is sufficient to void the election. It is understood that the gravamen of the petition is contained in the allegation that said Mr. Joseph Nolan, by himself, agents, and other persons on his behalf, before, during, and subsequent to said election, was guilty of various other offences, and that such general intimidation prevailed and was resorted to before and during the said election as is sufficient to void the election. A strong senior bar of the North-East Circuit, including Mr. Hans McMorris, have been retained on behalf of the petitioner. The trial will take place at Dundalk about February. The election petition on the vote for the new member of the North-East Circuit, including Mr. Hans McMorris, have been retained on behalf of the petitioner. The trial will take place at Dundalk about February.

The Salmon Commissioners (says the *Hobart Mercury*) are entitled to the thanks of the community for the stand they have taken in reference to the proposal that the Derwent should be opened for net fishing from the mouth up as far as Borden. That the Anglers' Society should have taken the matter into their hands against it is natural enough, as nothing can be more certain than that if indiscriminate net fishing were allowed there would soon cease to be any sport for the disciples of Isaac Walton. It is not, however, merely a question between the fishermen and a few sportsmen, as it has been represented in some quarters, that is involved. The issue is a much broader one than that. It is simply whether while spending large sums every year in the endeavour to acclimatise the salmon and the trout, the authorities are to give their sanction to a system of wholesale spoliation, which must inevitably result in the course of a very few years, in the extermination, not only of the salmon and the trout, but of all the native fish as well. This is a question of national importance.

On Mr. Gladstone's speech on January 21, a London cable to the American press says:—Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons was heard at first, and was frequently hardly audible, but he rose every few minutes to the height of splendid oratory, and delighted the House with his humour. Even the Tory Ministers laughed at his exposure of Salisbury's change of attitude. He then thilled it with solemnity by his personal pledges and appeals, treating the whole situation with such tact and power that he completely discomfited the Tories, won over the Irish, and pulled the Liberals together. Only a solitary Whig voice was raised in protest. Gladstone declared that his opinion expressed in his Midlothian manifesto was his opinion now, and had been for 15 years. Gladstone's speech greatly pleased the Irishmen, and several said: "He has taken all the venom out of the struggle."

The Army and Navy Gazette of January 12 says:—"Several gentlemen interested in the colonies are urging the War Office to abolish the rule under which half and retired pay pensions cease on the recipients taking service under the Australian Governments, on the ground that the enforcement of the regulation is prejudicial to the movement for uniting and strengthening the Empire and its defenses. We certainly wish those who are moving in the matter success. No more absurd and unjust ruling could well be imagined than that which makes a man of his pension only by reason of his superior qualifications securing for him a colonial appointment. From the colonists' point of view it is a 'grave scandal,' and is repeatedly referred to in the colonial press. It is wise of the Home Government for the sake of a few thousands a year to keep in force an arbitrary rule which naturally limits the field of usefulness of many retired officers, which gives dire offence to the colonists, and which

tends to render futile the endeavours the colonists are making to provide efficient auxiliary to the home army for use in an emergency."

A STAFFMASTER of Queensland (says the *Queensland Courier*) gives a laudable account of that portion of the Peak Downs district traversed by the railway from Emerald to Clermont. Along the coast watered rain has been abundant, and up to Emerald grass is fairly plentiful. Beyond that point, however, the country is one bleak desert; the few remaining tufts of coarse grass are being bleached and totally unfit to sustain animal life. At Clermont there was a heavy downpour, registering 4.70 in. in less than two hours, but it did not extend beyond a very limited radius. At Emerald a melancholy spectacle was seen, a special train freighted with sheep being sent from the well-known Peak Downs run to the Darling in order, if possible, to save their lives. It was stated that the Government had considerably agreed to carry these starving sheep and others at half ordinary rates. These sheep were more skeletons—woolly mummies, too weak and poor to stand the fatigue of shearing. Fortunately in many parts of the district the few thunderstorms had been followed by the rapid growth of a new crop of grass, in ordinary seasons would have been destroyed by the draught, but which has this year stood them in good stead.

Mr. MURRAY SMITH, the Agent-General of Victoria in London, writes to the *Economist* of January 9:—"Your article of the 2nd instant, on Australian statistics, commenting on Mr. Hayter's tables of colonial borrowings, states that the public debt of Victoria on the 30th June, 1885, amounted to £31,737,407, being an amount of indebtedness per head of £32 12s. 6d. Permit me to state that the above-mentioned, the sum of £31,800,000 was raised for the purpose of paying off debentures to a like amount, due last October, 1885, and could not, therefore, be considered as a portion of our permanent debt. Our liability on the 1st October, 1885, has thus been reduced to £29 7s. 2d. per head of population. The *Economist*, in a footnote, says:—'The figures of the Agent-General appear to be correct as not ours, but those of Mr. H. H. Hayter, the Government Statistician of Victoria.'

The following is the report of the Prince Alfred Hospital for the week ending 20th February.—Number of in-patients at last report, 85 males, 64 females; total, 149. Since admitted, 12 males, 17 females; total, 29. Discharged, 10 males, 18 females; total, 28. Deaths, 1 male, 1 female; total, 2. Number of out-patients treated during the week, 336; number of casualty cases treated but not admitted, 67; total, 402.

A PUBLIC meeting, convened by the Mayors of the various North Shore municipalities, is to be held at the Masonic Hall, St. Leonards, at 8 o'clock this evening, the object being "to consider what steps should be taken in connection with the construction of the North Shore railway."

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE PROBABLE NEW MINISTRY.

The negotiations towards the formation of a coalition Government were continued on Saturday, but they have not yet progressed to a point which will enable an announcement to be made that a Ministry has been formed. Sir Patrick Jennings has communicated with some of the members of his party, and Sir John Robertson has done so with some of his friends, but no allotment of offices has yet been made. That will be done to-day, and unless some hitch occur in connection with the distribution of the offices it is believed that the list of the new Ministers will be complete by this evening. On Saturday the situation changed in an important respect from what it had been, according to the expressed intention of the two leaders and their immediate friends, on Friday. Before the passing of Mr. Garvan's want of confidence motion the idea of the principal members of the Opposition with regard to a coalition Government was that such a Government should be formed not only from the direct Opposition and the Government party, but also from some members of the House who, while below the gangway, have been regarded as cross-bench or independent members. This idea appeared on Friday last to have been abandoned in deference, it was rumoured, to the opinions of the Government party, and the intention then was to form the Government from the Opposition proper and the Government party only. It is said, however, the matter appears to have been reconsidered, for now the Government party, the House Government are now being made with the object of fairly representing the two principal parties, and also of taking in one or more persons outside those parties. This indicates that Mr. J. P. Garvan is likely to be offered a portfolio. If Mr. Garvan or any other of the cross-bench members should take office it will alter the list of names as published on Saturday, and in consequence of this change of thought that as Mr. Wilson, though willing to join the Government if his assistance be required, is not desirous of office, he may make way for anyone outside the two parties whom it may be considered advisable to include in the new Administration. But as to Mr. Garvan's willingness to join the Ministry of some doubts are expressed.

Mr. G. W. SIMPSON, it is understood, will be one of the new Ministers, but it is not yet known what office he will hold. Mr. Simpson is a man of considerable ability, and has been in the position of Attorney-General. That office is going to Mr. J. H. Wain, and Mr. Simpson is to be Minister for Justice. Mr. J. P. Abbott has been pressed to take the portfolio of Minister for Lands, but has not yet decided as to whether he will or will not join the Ministry. He is to be succeeded by Mr. J. P. Abbott, who is to be Minister for Lands. In connection with the Department of Public Works two names are mentioned, and as yet, as far as we can ascertain, it cannot be stated who will be Minister for Works. The names mentioned as those of the gentlemen from whom will be chosen the Minister for this department are Mr. J. F. Burns and Mr. W. J. Lyns. As we have already stated there is an opinion current in the House that the parties concerned in the formation of the Government that the Works Department should be divided, and that in addition to a Minister for Works there should be a Minister for Railways. It is thought also by some that the railways should be placed under the control of a commission or board. But changes of that kind must be carried out by the House of Parliament, and cannot be made in a hurry; and therefore at present there can be only one Minister appointed to deal with the affairs of the Department of Works. Mr. G. R. Dibbs is mentioned as Minister for Public Instruction, and the reason for this seems to be that, inasmuch as he is known as a staunch supporter of the Public Instruction Act, and one of the champions of education which is secular, compulsory, and free, his appointment to this position will be a sufficient guarantee that the Public Instruction Act will not be tampered with. John Robertson will remain in the Assembly, and it is understood, retain the portfolio of Colonial Secretary, while Sir Patrick Jennings will be Premier and Colonial Treasurer. The tenth Minister, a member of the Cabinet, will for the present be Vice-President of the Executive Council. As no actual distribution of offices has yet been made, no list of the new Government can be given, but, as far as the distribution appears to have been talked of by those who are immediately concerned in the formation of the Government, the list is now as follows:—

Sir P. JENNINGS... Premier and Colonial Treasurer.
Sir J. ROBERTSON... Colonial Secretary.
Mr. J. F. BURNS... Minister for Works.
Mr. W. J. LYNES... Minister for Lands.
Mr. J. P. ABBOTT... Attorney-General.
Mr. J. H. WAIN... Minister for Justice.
Mr. G. R. DIBBS... Minister for Public Instruction.

Mr. J. GARRARD...
Mr. J. P. GARVAN...
Mr. R. WIDOM...
This list mentions Mr. Burns and Mr. Lyns as Ministers for Works, because until it has been decided who shall be appointed to this office, it cannot be said what position the gentlemen not receiving the Works Office will fill. The list also leaves the names of Mr. Garvan, Mr. Garvan, and Mr. Wilson unallotted to any offices, because it is not yet certain which two of those three members will be in the Government. There are vacant according to the distribution of offices as given above the positions of Postmaster-General, Minister of Mines, and Vice-President of the Executive Council. How these will be allotted there is as yet nothing to show, and therefore this list of the probable new Ministers can have nothing more said about them than having their names published. Sir Patrick Jennings has a delicate and difficult task in hand, but up to the present he appears to be confident that he will succeed in getting a strong Government together.

The revenue of the widowed Queen of Spain is now reduced to £10,000 a-year.

LORD HOWE ISLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
At intervals of from three to four months
a few lines inform the public that

land; but of its resources and capabilities of the people are profoundly ignorant.

[illegible]

and selections for the crew might be taken at the Vernon, the boys being taught navigation, and general practical science. A school might be established on the island where seafaring life might be taught: agriculture and other kindred trades, as also the method of sailing, &c.

another important work which might be done by such a body of men and boys would be to dig and widen the entrance of the lagoon. While there, I saw one year ago remains of coral reef and other debris, thus rendering the passage safer for the entrance of small vessels. There is no reason why it should not be safe.

present time those on the island have no means of disposing of their produce to market more than three or four times a year, and this acts as a great deterrent to the development of the island, and is very disheartening to the people, as frequently their crops are absolutely lost through the absence of means for taking them to Sydney or elsewhere when ready.

ould serve is that of periodically visiting his shoals known as the Middleton and Ellis which are within a short distance of Lord every year news reaches us of the loss of and only recently a boat's crew from the wreck of that great struggle, reached the island for such a boat not been preserved whole on the wreck every soul on board would have perished. means would be afforded at the school.

ed for giving a proper education to any
off for service on the island. This school,
my solicitation created on the island, is placed
within the palm grove. I am pleased to be
a good service, and has amply repaid in a
trouble and difficulty I had in its erection.
the fertility of the island, it will grow every
plant, though not adapted for the fruits of

For my stay, I introduced from Queensland, Fiji, India, &c., many economic plants which are of thrifty growth, but which, I fear, have since, if not lost. The orange, lemon, banana, fig, vanilla, coffee, &c., thrive with remarkable yield abundantly. Also the yam, sweet potato, ordinary potato yield excellent crops. The pine which the island was at one time so famous for is. I regret to hear, now being attacked with

oil and climate are also well suited for pumpkins, marrows, maize, and rice, and it is simply marvellous when attended to. The season at Lord Howe Island being 10 days is not that of Sydney, suggests that were communities in a good business might be done with this island colonies, by growing early vegetables to be 'being only two days' run (for steamers). It is

and the Channel Islands supply to the local market the very earliest products of their cottier farmers, and fish return in a most profitable trade. But these are facts beyond a mere letter like this. I trust, enough has been said to set people thinking of the opportunities afforded to the colony in the possession of an island, and the danger with which the neglect of such advantages is sure to be attended. I present the population, all told, is not 10 able-bodied men, and the women and children are not more than 100. I have no doubt that the colony is well supplied with the necessaries of life, but I am sure that the colony is not well supplied with the means of improvement. I am sure that the colony is not well supplied with the means of improvement. I am sure that the colony is not well supplied with the means of improvement.

ry of whom are aged. They hold their land on a life-tenure, but merely on an implied understanding that they will not be disturbed. It would be to give them some definite lease, which I suggest for 50 years, and which should be respected by all. Also, it would be well to encourage the settlement of bona fide agriculturists and men accustomed to the tilling of the soil and the curing of fish. An occasional influx of immigrants would be of immense social and physical benefit to the community.

ended by Lord Loftus for Norfolk Island.
interested in the island, I would refer them
to the sketch of the "Madeira of the Pacific," written
and published some three years ago, and of which
copies may be got from the booksellers.
I am, &c.,
RICHD. R. ARMSTRONG

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Probably the most effective way of exposing
and weaknesses of the protectionists is to allow
for themselves, as you are doing in the column
id. Take an instance from your issue of
"J. N.," a working jeweller, wants a diamond
gems, but jewellers' tools should come in!

indignant, and claims that imposed pay duty, but certain chemicals used in the tools should be free. But, according to the chemical-makers, chemicals are exempt, though the apparatus required for them should be free, and so on ad infinitum. It is all the same as the old story of the Victorian when the bootmakers asked for a

But I say, make them like them. Let them

Yours, &c.,
E. S. SMITH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
In your issue of the 18th instant appears the
report of the carcass butchers, who resolved the
weekly instead of bi-weekly sales should be held
at that of this resolution it was urged that thereby
could "be saved a very considerable loss of
time and money."

Now about the sellers: I have noticed that when the stock falls to a very moderate number, the prices rise very rapidly towards the close of the sale. I have seen with account sales before me) that as soon as the buyers have supplied their wants, the auctioneers, or filled the limited places they have to fill, the large followings get the bulk at a

the advantage to the large buyers occurs when sales are the rule, the advantage to them will be doubled when a whole week's supply is in one day's sale—they alone having the need and the space to hold great numbers. The problem here is the difficulty of tracking and delivering one day, a whole week's supply of stock for 250 customers with only half the number of stock to sell.

it, with only half the number of sheep as
the want of careful superintendence and pro-
ceed upon the engine-drivers, the sheep are
trucks, brained and crushed to death. for w
inspector for Railways neither makes compo
applies a remedy. As the wool is now suffici
render the skin an important element in the w
p, the feltmongers (who are the large buy
this alteration, which will benefit them not
all which instances I do not list

er cent. on all their purchases. I am, &c.,
The blame will rest with the producers if they
fail to succeed.
THOMAS BUCKLAND
20.

scrambled along, we were much surprised to find masses of white coral lying at the side of our path. Some of these were of immense size, and extended up more than two or three miles from the shore. It was evident, as they were of coral formation, that these blocks of solid rock had been torn up from the bottom of the sea in the midst of the Sunda Straits, borne inland by the waves, and finally left on the land several miles from the water.

How these great masses could have been hoisted into the interior is a mystery, and bears out what in previous papers as to the height of the cave. Many of these rocks were from twenty tons in weight, and some of the largest must have been double. Lloyd's agent, who was with him, says that he could not be mistaken if he

largest block of coral rock that we passed
not less than fifty tons.

RAY.—Bridal Bouquet Bloom, for beautifying the
is in special favour with all, and is of great value
by its use you escape all injury to the complexion
and the use of hard water. It is mild
and it neutralises the irritating properties of
all redness, roughness, and chapping in preventing
chemists and perfumers. 120, 205, 114, 500

NEW, LONDON - 1944

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By Order of the Trustees.

on account of, and risk of, former purchasers.

CANTERRURY HEIGHTS ESTATE.
Canterbury-road, Parish of St. George.

7 Allotments, as under, in above Estate.

Lots 5, 8, 9, 10, Sec. 1, each having a frontage of 66 feet to the Canterbury-road, and a depth of 254 feet.

Lot 26, Sec. 1, fronting Phillip-street, 66 x 254.

Lots 10 and 11, Sec. 4, fronting Myers-street, each 66 x 198.

WATHERS and CALLAGHAN have received in

HUNTLEY and BARNARD have been favoured with instructions from the Town and Country Land, Building and Investment Company, Limited Mr. Wm. Robson, manager, to sell by public auction, on the ground, **SATURDAY, 27th Feb. 1890.**

23 large allotments, suitable for the GROWTH OF VINE or ORKARD BUILDING SITES, abutting on MILLER'S splendid vineyard, and fronting the MALVERN LIVERPOOL-ROAD.

TERMS:

Only £5 per lot deposit, and the remainder by equal monthly instalments extending over 3, 5, or 7 years, with interest at 6, and 8 per cent. respectively, with liberal assistance to build.

2½ per cent. discount for cash within three months from date sale.

The title will be
THE BEST ON RECORD,
viz.,
TORRENS'.
—
FREE TICKETS BY TRAIN AND 'BUS
to the land.
—
Day of Sale—
SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1898.
—
Time, 3.15 p.m.
—
Auctioneers' Office—

161.
PITT-STREET.
GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
QUEEN'S GROVE, ASHFIELD.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 6,
3.30 p.m.
MESSRS. HUNTLEY AND BARNARD have received instructions to sell the balance of this splendid moor subdivision on the above date, and would impress up

all buyers of land looking to a good prospective value
not to lose this sale.

TERMS WILL BE MOST LIBERAL.
MANLY, THE BEAUTIFUL.
Preliminary Notice.

HUNTLEY and BARNARD will sell by auction, on
the ground, early in March.
A number of choice building sites, forming part of
CLIFTON HEIGHTS ESTATE.

Surveyor, C. A. Atchison, Esq., C.E.
Auctioneers' Offices, 161, Pitt-street.
RANDWICK. RANDWICK

Part of
the well-known
ETHELSTONE ESTATE.
SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1886.

**This will be a rare chance for
THE PEOPLE
to secure an**

ALLOTMENT OF LAND
in this truly delightful and healthy suburb,
at a
LOW FIGURE
and
ON VERY EASY TERMS.

ALLOTMENTS
having frontages of 20 feet and upwards to Henry, Ethel, and
Howard streets, by a depth of 130 feet.

THE PEROUSE-ROAD, which runs past this property, is now
being made and metalled.

THE SUBDIVISION
is especially recommended on account of its splendid situation being only 3 or 4 minutes' walk from the train stopping-place ST. PAUL'S ROAD, and commanding magnificent views of BOTANY BAY and surrounding country.

GO OUT to this Estate and see for yourself, and enjoy the invigorating and health-giving breeze coming from Coogee Bay which is within 10 or 15 minutes' walk.

COHEN and MACKENZIE have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE SPOT.

SATURDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1888,
at 3.30 p.m.,
THE ABOVE GRAND SUBDIVISION.
—
LITHOS, now ready.
—
TITLE, TORRENS',
HOUSES, COTTAGES, and LAND.
—
White Horse and Gibb streets,
NEWTOWN.
—
CLOSE TO PUBLIC SCHOOL.

AUCTION SALE,
on the Ground,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, at 3 o'clock.

This Property being situated so close to the Government Works
Evelagh, for a better use than as a safe investment, it was
conveyed favourably to any city property, and as the vendor
about leaving the colony, no reasonable offer will be refused.

THE TITLE IS TORRENS'.

Mrs. Parker, on the premises, Gibb-street, will point out the

property to intending purchasers.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, Farrmann & Co.,
road, Leichhardt.

R. TODD has been favoured with instructions from
Mrs. Parker to sell by public auction,
Houses, cottages, and land, as above.

SATURDAY, February 27, at 3 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL PARK

This magnificent park of nearly 40,000 acres. THE PROPERTY

OF THE PEOPLE OF NEW SOUTH WALES (so thoughtfully reserved by our representatives in Parliament), will soon be the principal resort of pleasure-seekers at holiday times, and all those who take advantage of our Saturday half-holiday (which has become quite an institution in the colony), enabling them to get away from the crowded city and enjoy the pure air at delightful scenery of the PARK, the branch line from BUTHELEND taking passengers right into the centre of the PARK, nearly completed.

Company, who are having it subdivided into large
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
and will offer same to competition
BY PUBLIC AUCTION shortly.

The title is (make no mistake)
FREEHOLD (Torrens' Act).
The deposit will be small, and terms easy.

TAKE A RUN OUT AND SEE THE PROPERTY.

There will be no need for you to hunt around to find it.
As soon as you get out of the train at the railway station you are

Trains leave Rodden Station for SUTHERLAND on SATURDAYS at 12.25, 2.5, 2.45 p.m. On SUNDAYS at 8.45 a.m. and 2.55 p.m.

All particulars from
THE INTERCOLONIAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING COMPANY, Limited
Bathurst-street, near George-street.
W. H. WESTGARTH, *Manager.*

BOWRAL.

The Grandest Climate in New South Wales

Mountain Air, Picturesque Scenery, Good Roads, and Pleasant
 GLENCOE ESTATE,
 less than a mile from the town, containing
 129 ACRES.

JOHAN G. MORRIS has been favoured with instructions from the Trustees of the will of the late Mr. Samuel Macdonald to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on
 SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, at 1.30 p.m.,
 The above magnificent property subdivided into valuable sites, many of which are unsurpassed for beauty.

The present is, therefore, a favourable opportunity alike to those seeking summer RESIDENCES and those looking for good investments with CERTAIN prospect of a rapid and large INCREASE IN VALUE.

EXAMPLE:

Weeks, amount 13 years ago at £3 10s per acre, were sold in block at £24 per acre in the block.

The Tourist Train leaving Sydney at 8.30 a.m. will land passengers at Bowral in good time for the sale, and all purchasers will have their train fare paid.

Luncheon will be provided.
Lithographs now ready.

Terms—Quarter cash, and the balance at 6, 12, and 18 months bearing interest at 6 per cent.

Lithos. can be obtained from Messrs. TAYT and FOWLE Surveyors and Architects, 159, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DAY OF SALE—SATURDAY, February 27.
AUBURN GROVE.—Grand Clearance SALE of
 Saturday. Special train. Free tickets. Watkin and Watkins.
VISIT THE ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE
 THIS WEEK. CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 426, George.
RYDALMERE, NEXT SATURDAY, 27th. Lido
 and Tickets from Campbell, Mitchell, and Co., 413, Geo.
ITALIA, the Watpado Estate, Hunter's Hill, NEAR
 SATURDAY. Special steamer. Watkin and Watkins.
TORRES' TITLE, easy monthly payments, **SA**
BOND ESTATE, next Saturday. Bell, 401, George.



ESTATE PROPERTIES. Richardson and Wrench.
SOUTH WATERLOO. — DOUGHERTY'S PAD.

STOCK—The balance of this Subdivision is now for Private
SALE. CHOICE LOTS, fronting Dougherty-street. PRICE \$50
 per foot. **VERY EASY TERMS.**
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH,
 Auctioneers.

HARBORD ESTATE, LEICHHARDT,
NEXT SATURDAY,
HARBORD ESTATE.

TRAM TERMINUS

Only 200 yards from TRAM TERMINUS
HARBORD ESTATE
has the ONLY obtainable frontage to NORTON-STREET.
HARBORD ESTATE.
GAS laid on. CITY WATER opposite.
HARBORD ESTATE.
Splendid BUSINESS and BUILDING positions.
HARBORD ESTATE.

HARBORD ESTATE. the PICK of LEICHHARDT.
HARBORD ESTATE. The LAND to BUY NEXT SATURDAY.
HARBORD ESTATE. The TITLE is TORRENTS' ACT.
HARBORD ESTATE. 10 per cent. deposit, 7 YEARS' TERMS.
HARBORD ESTATE.

HARBORD ESTATE. The LAND for BUILDERS.
HARBORD ESTATE. EVERY LOT OFFERED will be SOLD.
BATT, RODD, and PURVES, Auctioneers,
88, Pitt-street.
SEVERAL HANDSOME SHOPS, and many Superior
RESIDENCES have been erected in NORTON-STREET,
in the **HARBORD ESTATE, and are now the**

Leinhardt, close to the HARBOUR ESTATE, the whole of the Norton-street Frontages of the Estate will be required for Business Purposes. Sale NEXT SATURDAY by BATT, RODD, and CURVES.

CITY LEASEHOLD RESIDENTIAL SITES.
RUSHCUTTER'S BAY-ROAD, ELIZABETH BAY.
 Easy distance from City.
MILLS and PILE SELL, on the Ground, **NEXT SATURDAY.**
 Terms : 15 per cent. deposit, 10 per cent. in 3 months ; balance

by P. N.'s at 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent.
ELIZABETH BAY. — LEASEHOLD VILLA
 SITES.
 NINE FINE ALLOTMENTS, fronting RUSHCUTTER'S BAY-
 ROAD, NEXT SATURDAY.
 Over 70 years' Lease. No Ground Rent.
 MILLS and PILE will SELL, on the GROUND.
THERE'S A LOT OF MONEY IN IT.

IN WHAT ?
Why, Buying
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS
in the
WAVERLEY PARK ESTATE.
The Price asked is
only £10 to £25 per Acre

Just imagine Land selling at
SURREY HILLS
at that price.

Such was done years ago, but only look at the price now.

WAYERLEY PARK
is situated to Perth, the capital of Western Australia, as Surrey

THE TERMS are
5 PER CENT. DEPOSIT, BALANCE IN 10 EQUAL
QUARTERLY INSTALMENTS.

TITLE—LAND TRANSFER ACT
(our Torrens').

Pamphlets, Lithos., &c.,
from
**THE INTERCOLONIAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and
BUILDING COMPANY, Limited,**
Bathurst-street
(near George-street).
W. H. WESTGARTH,
Manager.

S **I** **T** **E**
for
SUBURBAN VILLA RESIDENCES.

Views from the Hill-top.
The Healthiest Spot between Sydney and Blue Mountains.
Suitable for city men, Frequent trains.
Send for plans and surveyor's report of these villa sites

from

BOYD and KING,
Auctioneers,
86, Pitt-street.

REDFERN.—27 feet to Redfern-street, with two Cottages thereon; £875 for the whole.

GLEBE. Shop and Dwelling, Darling-street, now occupied as a private dwelling.

SHOP and DWELLING. Foster-street, Leichhardt; also, Col-
lage of 4 rooms.

LAND. The balance of a subdivision to be
BALMAIN-ROAD. sold. A BARGAIN. Would suit a
speculative builder.

RIVERSTONE. 61 Acres, half-mile from the station.

DURAL. 8½ Acres, near Fagan's orchard; £75 for the block. Torrens' title.

NORTH ANNANDALE. Land 50 x 170, a few minutes from the steamers' wharf.

PARK-ROAD. One Acre of Land with a good Cottage

ROOKWOOD.	thereon, £500.
FOREST LODGE.	A family Dwelling, St. John's-road; at present occupied by the owner, £1000.
GLADSTONE PARK.	Block of Land, 100 x 150, Torrens' title, £3 per foot.
PETERSHAM PARK.	2 semi-detached Cottages, brick on

NEWTOWN. The vacant land corner of Reiby and Fulham streets, 697' frontage to the first-named street.

ENMORE. Cottage, Simmons-street, to be sold, a bargain.

RANDWICK, Close to tram stopping-places,
superior Block of Building Land, about
6½ acres, with frontage to three streets.

RANDWICK. very easy terms.
Block of good Building Land, 99 x 270 feet, frontage to two streets; or will sell half the depth.

DARLINGHURST. 7 good Building Sites at Craigend, each 18 feet x 70 feet deep to a 20 feet lane.

DARLINGHURST. Corner Block, 67 feet frontage, by good depth.

CITY. Terrace of 12 Houses, already tenanted.

CITY (Kent-street).
CITY.
rental, £500 per annum; price, £5000.
Splendid Building Site, 60 x 151 feet.
Near Darling Harbour, large corner
Block, 128 feet x 75 feet; very easy
terms.
Corner Block, 88 x 100 feet, Helmsmal
Estate: £2 per foot.
Block of Land, 150 x 165 feet, Helmsmal
Estate: £3 per foot.

ONION'S POINT. Junction of Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers.—Splendid Building Site, about 400 feet frontage to the water; price, £1700; easy terms.

ONION'S POINT. Building Site, 105 feet x about 140 feet deep, has frontage to three streets; can't be built out.

WAVERLEY. Block of Land, 40 x 150 feet, Chesterfield Heights Estate.

BURWOOD. Block of Land, Taylor-street, 171 feet
x 205 feet, near the Burwood-road, Fiske
view Estate.

H. M. MILLS and CO., 68, King-street.

F O R S A L

A Gentleman's RESIDENCE, containing 13 rooms and out-
houses. Land 6 acres. Lawns, shrubbery, fern-house, hothouses.

Distance from Sydney, 2½ miles.
Beautiful views all over the city.
Price £12,000.

M. Z.,
Herald Office.

NORTH SHORE.—Cottage RESIDENCE. Milson's Point, overlooking Lavender Bay and Sydney Harbour, commodious and comfortable, gas and water. The property is in excellent repair, let at £3 per week. Lowest price is £1700, easy terms. Apply Huntley and Barnard, Central Property Exchange, Hoffmann's-buildings, 161, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE or to LET, 6-roomed Brick COTTAGE, Stable, Coachhouse, and Garden, close to tram, Arthur-st., Marrickville, £400. Apply W. Brown 15A, Rozelle-st., Ryde.

FOR SALE, corner BLOCK of Lynton Park Estate, 55
x 112, opposite Rockdale Station, £50. Apply W. Pearson,
155, Regent-street, Redfern.

SPECIAL INTIMATION.
OUR GENERAL DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.

opposite the
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
will be CLOSED
on FRIDAY and SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th and 27th instant,
for the purpose of REMOVING to our
TEMPORARY PREMISES,
16, 18, and 20, BARRACK-STREET,
where Business will be RESUMED
on MONDAY MORNING, the 1st March.

Our patrons will find our Temporary Premises light, capacious, well ventilated, and fitted up with the most careful regard to their comfort and convenience.

**DAVID JONES and COMPANY,
GEORGE-STREET,
SYDNEY.**

RYDALMERE, NEXT SATURDAY, 27th. Litho-
and Tickets from Campbell, Mitchell, and Co., 418, Geo.-st.
GOING, GOING, GOING.—THE PLATEAU *en vol.*
Secure your lots early. Campbell, Mitchell, and Company.
AUBURN GROVE.—Grand Clearance SALE next
Saturday. special train, free tickets. Watkins and Watkins.
ITALIA, the Waterside Estate, Hunter's Hill, NEXT
SATURDAY. Special steamer. Watkins and Watkins.

GAS laid on, city water. **HARBORD ESTATE, Leich-**
hardt, next Saturday. Butt, Dodd, and Purves.

[www.austlii.edu.au/other/aufrs/au/pia/news-page.html](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/aufrs/au/pia/news-page.html)

Funerals.

THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE ANDREW LENNARD. Friends are invited to attend the funeral of the late Andrew Lennard, who died on the 19th inst., at his residence, 11, Pitt-st., at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. H. Howard, Undertaker, Walker-street, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. H. Howard, Undertaker, Walker-street, at 10 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE CHARLES MINNELL. Friends are invited to attend the funeral of the late Charles Minnell, who died on the 19th inst., at his residence, 11, Pitt-st., at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. H. Howard, Undertaker, Walker-street, at 10 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE DENNIS DOOLEY. Friends are invited to attend the funeral of the late Dennis Dooley, who died on the 19th inst., at his residence, 11, Pitt-st., at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. H. Howard, Undertaker, Walker-street, at 10 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE MRS. ARMSTRONG. Friends are invited to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Armstrong, who died on the 19th inst., at her residence, 11, Pitt-st., at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. H. Howard, Undertaker, Walker-street, at 10 o'clock.

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THE INTERCOLONIAL INVESTMENT LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Companies' Act.
Capital: £500,000 in 50,000 shares of £1 each.
Subscribed capital: £200,000.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Twelve months, 7 1/2 per cent; six months, 6 per cent; three months, 5 per cent.
Interest will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum computed on daily balance, and withdrawable at any time without notice.

NOTICE.
It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed to the Manager.
W. H. WESTGARTH, Manager.

MONEY TO LEND.
£50,000 STERLING TO LEND
ON FREEHOLD AND APPROVED
LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.
INTEREST FROM 6 PER CENT.
SUNDAY MONIES FROM 5 UPWARDS
FOR SHORT TERMS UPON
PROMPTLY OBTAINED.

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KING-STREET.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
MONEY TO LEND, in large or small sums, on approved freehold security.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000.
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INTEREST ADVANCED ON FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES TO ANY AMOUNT, and on the shortest notice.
ARTHUR R. NOTT, Resident Secretary.

TO LEND, £5 TO £200, personal security, repayable by instalments.
J. G. READ, Manager.
10, COY'S CHAMBERS, LANCASHIRE STREET.

LAND COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA, Limited.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £200,000.
LAND RESERVE FUND £20,000.
TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE, 27, PITT-STREET.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
William Harris, Chairman.
J. G. Edwards, J.P.
J. B. Baker, Esq.
J. B. Baker, Esq.
J. B. Baker, Esq.
J. B. Baker, Esq.

CHIEF OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY:
To invest in Freehold Property.
To acquire and develop land.
To erect houses and buildings.
To erect houses and buildings.

ADVANCES PREPARED TO BE MADE:
On the security of freehold property.
On the security of leasehold property.
On the security of leasehold property.

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On the security of freehold property.
On the security of leasehold property.
On the security of leasehold property.

ADVANCES PREPARED TO BE MADE:
On the security of freehold property.
On the security of leasehold property.
On the security of leasehold property.

BAKER. Wanted, single man, broad and stout; must be a good cook and able to do any kind of work. Apply to Mr. J. B. Baker, 11, Pitt-st.

BOOTH TRADE. Wanted, a good practical CLERK. Apply to Mr. J. B. Baker, 11, Pitt-st.

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WANTED, MASON. long job. Apply to Mr. J. B. Baker, 11, Pitt-st.

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